

## VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT

## Amendments to the Constitution.

## BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

## The Present Agitation of the Negro Suffrage Question Depreciated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1866.

The following is the substance of a conversation, which took place to-day, between the President and a distinguished Senator:

The President said he doubted the propriety at this time of making any further amendments to the Constitution. One great amendment had already been made, by which Slavery had forever been abolished within the limits of the United States, and a National guarantee thus given that that institution should never again exist in the land. Proposals to amend the Constitution are becoming as numerous as preambles and resolutions at town meetings called to consider the most ordinary questions connected with the administration of local affairs. All this, in his opinion, had a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige attached to the Constitution of the country, and to lessen the respect and confidence of the people in their great charter of freedom. If, however, amendments are to be made to the Constitution changing the basis of representation and taxation (and he did not deem them at all necessary at the present time), he knew of none better than a simple proposition embodied in a few lines, making in each State the number of qualified voters the basis of representation, and the value of property the basis of direct taxation. Such a proposition could be embodied in the following terms:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number of qualified voters in each State. Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the value of all taxable property in each State. An amendment of this kind would, in his opinion, upon correct principles.

The qualified voters were for the most part men who were subject to draft and enlistment when it was necessary to repel invasion, suppress rebellion, and quell domestic violence and insurrection. They risked their lives, shed their blood, and their all to uphold the Government and give protection, security and value to property. It seemed but just that property should compensate for the benefits thus conferred by defraying the expenses incident to its protection and enjoyment. Such an amendment, the President also suggested, would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races. It would leave the States to determine absolutely the qualifications of their own voters with regard to color, and thus the number of Representatives to which they were entitled in Congress would depend upon the number upon which they conferred the right of suffrage.

The President, in this connection, expressed the opinion that the agitation of the negro franchise question in the District of Columbia, at this time, was the mere entering wedge to the agitation of the question throughout the States, and was ill-timed, uncalled for, and calculated to do great harm.

He believed that it would engender enmity, contention and strife between the two races, and lead to a war between them, which would result in great injury to both, and the certain extermination of the negro population. Precedence, he thought, should be given to more important and urgent matters, legislation upon which was essential for the restoration of the Union, the peace of the country and the prosperity of the people.

## MEXICO.

## Official Republican Dispatches—Proposed French Attack on El Paso Abandoned—Prospects of the Evacuation of the Country by the Invaders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1866.

Official news up to the 29th of December has been received here from El Paso, the present seat of the Mexican Government. After the occupation of Chihuahua by the French, they sent an expedition to El Paso against President Juarez, who collected at that place Gen. Ferrag's division, and made other preparations to resist the invaders, with every chance of success. When the French heard of this they marched back to Chihuahua, thus abandoning the idea of attacking El Paso. The news from the interior is represented as quite encouraging. The impression prevailed in the whole country that the French would soon abandon Mexico.

## The Freedmen in East Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28, 1866.

Better accounts come from East Texas. The Freedmen are making contracts.

## From New-Orleans—Fatal Shooting Affray—One Man Killed—Another Severely Wounded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28, 1866.

A fatal affray occurred on Gravier-st. yesterday, in which H. L. Newberry was killed, and Capt. Odham severely wounded. The young man who shot Newberry surrendered.

The steamer Wilmington, from New-York, had arrived at Galveston.

The steamer Huntsville and Missouri sailed this evening for New-York, and the Oldham star will leave tomorrow.

Cotton active; sales 4,100 bales at 48c. for Middling; Sugar—Fair, 14c. New York checks, discount; gold, 140. Freight unchanged.

## The Eightieth New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Jan. 27, 1866.

The 80th New-York Regiment has been mustered out, and will leave for home on the 29th inst.

## Sailing of the North Americans.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 29, 1866.

The steamship North American, Capt. Kerr, sailed at 8 o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

## A Steamer Burned—Loss of Life.

CALHO, Jan. 28, 1866.

The steamer Ashlar Ayres, with 1,020 bales of cotton, was recently burned on the Altamaha River, Georgia. The boat was valued at \$60,000; insured for that amount. Most of the cotton was insured. Five or six negroes were lost.

## Protest Against the Reciprocity Treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1866.

A large meeting was recently held at Williamsport, Pa., at which the agricultural, lumbering and other interests of that region were represented. Resolutions were adopted against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, as ruinous to the interests of the United States and advantageous only to the British Colonies.

## Loss of the Schooner Neptune—Passengers and Crew Saved—Sinking of a Steamer on the Red River—Personal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28, 1866.

The schooner Neptune, hence for Rio Janeiro, with 45 passengers, was lost on the 10th of the Cuban coast. The passengers and crew were saved, and brought here on the Guiding Star. The vessel was a total loss.

The steamer Anna Peritte, bound to New-Orleans, sank in the Red River on the Upper Falls. Her cargo was saved.

Capt. Cleighton, of the bark Three Bells, who saved the passengers of the wrecked steamer San Francisco some years ago, is here.

## RICHMOND.

## Gen. Terry's Order—The Provisions Implied by It—The Vagrant Bill of Virginia—Review of Public Sentiment—The New Constitution and its Origin—Dangerous Results of Withdrawing the Military—Extraordinary Powers of the Freedmen's Bureau—Virginia Justice—Singular Legislation—Hall at the Ballroom House.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1866.

The order of Gen. Terry, setting aside the vagrant act lately passed by this Legislature, has fallen among the people like a bomb. Lured on from frivolity to impudence, we have reached the climax of downright outrage.

There is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and now is that time, while the press of this city, with one single exception, are issuing, day after day, thoughts of the most dangerous tendency; while disaffected editors proclaim they have the assurance of the President that they are not to be framed in extrajudicial action, and while the Legislature, under the North are forwarding means to continue that evil. Gen. Terry sees fit to offer a gentle reminder that Uncle Sam has thought proper to demand a more marked respect for the cause of truth and our country.

Order No. 4, after reviewing the merits of the vagrant bill, proposes that inasmuch as there appears to be a well-defined combination to reduce the negro to a condition worse, if possible, than Slavery, prohibits anything which shall not enjoy the approval of the efforts of their foolish brains under the control of a power eminently just and potent.

In the House of Delegates, where the bill originated, there is a spirit of out-and-out hostility. Monthly the objectionable clause, while the original mover asserts he copied it from the statutes of Pennsylvania, which he undoubtedly have been the case; but then the citizens of the several counties there had not organized to refuse labels a suitable compensation, whereas in Virginia the bill was not introduced until after the platters of the State had rated their employees below the scale of prices given to hired slaves. When this bill was introduced, the chief object was to work such restrictions upon the negro as would bar him from all exercise of free-will as to how he should earn his daily bread, and as it afforded ample opportunity to resist all opposition to imperial suffrage, no part up to the special session of the Legislature, in dilating upon the utter worthlessness of the negro character.

This act of the military interfering with civil laws has caused the rumor of a Provisional Governor for Virginia, and while I would hesitate to venture any opinion that it may be founded in truth, such a change might not be incompatible with existing facts—Gen. Fairport having been surrounded by officers not in the confidence of the General Government, and men whose antecedents differ materially from his in the particular of loyalty. The question is very naturally raised, do these people intend by their professions of patriotism anything further than to serve, and in this general manifestation of disaffection but the harmless sentiment of the late Confederacy? It has been decided that the Legislature which met in Richmond during the war was the special session of the Legislature of this State, and that the Assembly which convened at Alexandria alone had the power to enact laws, and this body having passed a Constitution, the original law became void.

In the third article of the Constitution is defined who shall not enjoy the benefits of the elective franchise; and it is therein provided that no person shall vote who has voluntarily given aid or assistance. In any way, to those in rebellion against the United States, and who have been convicted of treason, which met last June, and was comprised of members from but a few of the counties of the State, passed a resolution referring back to the people the question whether this clause should be repealed, and directing, in the event of a general election for legislators, county and town officers.

Candidates, of course, were innumerable, and in but a few districts it is known that over three-fourths of the voters were in rebellion against the United States. The Assembly were directed to strike out the obnoxious clause, and at the opening of the present session the Delegates and Senators met in convention and voted the disability repealed; then the members of the Legislature, representing the counties, organized themselves as the Legislature of Virginia. This may have been a very proper proceeding, but, *prima facie*, under the restrictions, there were probably not more than 5,000 voters in Virginia, which met last June, and was comprised of members from but a few of the counties of the State, passed a resolution referring back to the people the question whether this clause should be repealed, and directing, in the event of a general election for legislators, county and town officers.

It is true that by the provisions of the Amnesty Proclamation a large number of voters were restored to the franchise, so far as the General Government is concerned; but, nevertheless, the State law remained intact, and not until after clean Union men were made to vote, and the members of the Legislature, had repealed the obnoxious enactment, could dubious or doubtful rebels have been entitled to participate in the formation or carrying on of the State Government, so called.

Gov. Fairport, at the close of his administration, attempted to reconcile the war men by bending materially to their wishes; and in his inaugural, and in the appointment of Taylor as Auditor, gave undoubted evidence he was playing a game to lead himself up with those who previously opposed him as the representative of the Alexandria Government. They have proved themselves ingrates, and he now finds himself alone in his office, surrounded by political enemies.

The withdrawal of the military from the interior of the State has opened the doors of ransom toward loyal men and negroes, and already cases of unwanted assault and unseemly horror have been reported to these headquarters. It is only to properly check this alarming state of affairs, that it is necessary, as follows, to clothe the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau with extraordinary powers.

## HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8.—All officers in the military service in this Department, acting as Superintendents, or Assistant Superintendents, or Agents, of the Freedmen, are hereby directed to use all the power and authority usually exercised by Provost-Marshal.

In command of Major Gen. A. H. Terry.

In the House to-day the Committee on Propriety and Grievances reported adversely on a claim of the New-York City and New-York County, which had been filed for \$20,000 for two boats taken at the breaking out of the Rebellion, by the State of Virginia, and by her used for works purposes for over three months, when they were sunk over to the Confederates, burned, lying at the dock by Rebel authority.

The reason assigned for repudiating the claim was that the action of the State against the boats had become null and void by the act of secession; but, being before the organization of the Alexandria Government, a difficult question of jurisdiction is likely to spring from the matter. The parties are determined to press their claim, even to the personal prosecution of the parties who organized and controlled the property.

Bills providing for the designation of what constitutes a nuisance, providing for the punishment of offenses committed by colored persons, and for the administration of justice in legal investigations; to repeal all laws in relation to slaves and Slavery, and to legalize the marriage of colored persons now cohabiting together as husband and wife, nor under consideration in Senate, but accompanied with so many amendments that there is hardly any tangible shape to any of them.

The bill given last evening by the Army officers in Richmond, at the Ballroom House, Terry and Turner, staff and ladies, Gov. Fairport and Terry, were among the prominent participants in the entertainment. The arrangements for another, at 10, if possible, more elegant reception are progressing, to be held within the coming three weeks.

Mendelssohn was admirable in its delicacy, brilliancy and perfection of manipulation. He read it very feelingly, but his interpretation lacked force, the coloring was too generally delicate—it was too low in tone, needing warmth of treatment to give vitality to the composition. As an executive display it was feeble, and was received most cordially by the audience. In his Faust piece he made an immense hit, and won a unanimous and enthusiastic encore. The programme announced that encores could not be allowed, so Mr. Wehl came forward and bowed once, returned and bowed a second time, and then obeyed the expressed will of the public and played his "Trembling Leaves," one of the most delicate and aerial of compositions. Considering the vast size of the Academy this would seem to be a bad selection, but Mr. Wehl's touch is so pure and sensitive, that he made the exquisite tones of the piano, even in his softest whispers, heard distinctly in the remotest parts of the auditorium.

We think the Philharmonic Society would make valuable time in the vain endeavor to make Berlioz's fantastic ravings intelligible to a sane audience. The selection of this work was a great error in taste, when the repertoire of the Society is so rich in better things. Rather give good old than bad new compositions. Why not give the "Pastorale" of Beethoven, or the "Wiebe der Töne" of Spohr? Why is not Gade heard, or why not reproduce one of George F. Bristow's Symphonies? Any one of these would be preferable to the mathematical, soulless calculations of Berlioz's Fantasia. If we except the fourth movement, which is an exceptional and wonderful beauty amid the dreary platitudes of that master. The three first movements abound in difficulties, and have every essential of a great composition with the exception of rhythm, melody and consecutiveness of thought. Anything more dreary, passionless and soulless we have never heard. We recognize his thorough mastery of the Orchestra; we recognize his genius in his method of its treatment; and we cannot but regret that he was denied the gifts of melody and of musical coherence.

The work was performed in a masterly manner, and to record the fact is due both to the Orchestra and the Conductor, but it is a pity to waste so much valuable time upon the study of a work which amounts to so little when produced. The grand piano used on this occasion was one of Chickering's.

## MISS ZELDA HARRISON'S CONCERT.

This young American vocalist, Miss Zelda Harrison, was honored by a crowded attendance at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening, on the occasion of her first grand concert. She was assisted by Messrs. Castle and Campbell, Mr. E. Seguin, Herr Prume, violinist, and Harry Sanderson, pianist.

Miss Harrison's appearance and deportment before a concert public is eminently attractive. She has a fine voice, which she uses judiciously and effectively. Her execution is neat and true, and she sings with tasteful expression. She made a brilliant success on Saturday evening, all her selections being vociferously encored. She received, indeed, a most flattering ovation, proving how popular she is at present and auguring brilliantly for her future.

Mr. Harry Sanderson, who is too rarely heard in New-York, played in a dashing and brilliant manner two of his own clever Operatic Fantasies, which proved so effective and acceptable to the public that they demanded and re-demanded further favors from Mr. Sanderson, who responded promptly and effectively.

The other artists assisting acquitted themselves so well, that encores followed encores, threatening to prolong the programme beyond midnight. Miss Zelda Harrison's concert proved a success in every way, and it would probably be politic to repeat it.

## THE BROTHERS POZNANSKI.

These young American artists, now candidates for popular favor in their native country, announce their first concert in America for the 3d of February at Irving Hall. The occasion will be one of great interest to all who value the development of native musical art. In that department we have made rapid strides, but only within the past few years. In almost every branch of the musical art we have produced some admirable artists in singing, piano playing, compositions, songs, opera, symphony and oratorio writing, and we can point to our children with pride and pardonable exultation.

Of Joseph and Isaac Poznanski we have a few words to say, having heard them at an invitation soirée a few evenings since. They are both evidently well read and thoroughly practiced artists, educated in a pure, true school, enthusiastic in their love of art, and with fine intellectual capacities for the development of its principles. The results of this education, combined with their natural abilities, are visible in their playing and in their compositions—the latter being well considered, thoughtful, and in some respects exceedingly beautiful. This talent has been more developed in the pianist than in the violinist, but both, in this respect, will command attention. Of their executive abilities, we shall only say at present that they have made good use of the years they have devoted to study abroad, and that they have special points of excellence which the public will at once appreciate. In manner they are courteous and genial, well educated, and masters of several languages; and in opinions they are broad and liberal, especially toward the claims of other artists—a European virtue which we should be glad to see introduced into this country.

We have called the attention of the public to these young artists because they are strangers here, though citizens, and because we desire to see every deserving aspirant to artistic honor receive a full, fair and generous verdict, and a cordial reception on the occasion of their first appearance among us.

## CONCERT AT DODWORTH'S HALL.

A concert, for the benefit of a blind gentleman, at which the Blind Quartette Club will assist, is to be given this evening at Dodworth's.

## Theaters.

Mrs. Wood will appear at the Olympic Theater to-night, after quite a long absence, and will enact Lady Gay Sparker, in Mr. Boucicault's five-act farce of "London Assurance." The character is well fitted to Mrs. Wood's talents and peculiar style—seeing that it affords scope for the free play of animal spirit, and for that skill in parody for which Mrs. Wood is remarkable. To be free and easy, exuberantly mischievous, dashing, jovial, and mischievous, to wear a riding-habit gracefully, and to ridicule, by rather broad expedients, the folly and vanity of an old fool, is to make the best that can be made of Lady Gay Sparker, who, though called lady, is but the caricature of ladyship.

Mrs. Wood, we say, cannot fail to do absolute justice to the part. Her vivacity is inexhaustible, and her mischievousness carries all gravity before it. Is other respect, also, the cost of parts is promising. Mr. Davenport will play Doodle, and Mr. Stoddard will assume the gentle folly of Sir Harcourt Courly. "London Assurance" is to be acted at the Olympic on Tuesday and Wednesday next, but on Thursday there will be a change of programme. Mrs. Wood will then play Anne Bracciglinio in "The Actress by Daylight," and will appear, together with Mr. Davenport, in "The Two Friends." "Black-Eyed Susan" will be produced in good time. Mr. Davenport appearing in the merry and touching character of William, the jolly tar, a new comedy, entitled, "Who Killed Cock Robin," is announced as now in rehearsal, and Mrs. Wood also promises a new burlesque and a new romantic spectacle play in the course of the season. It will be seen that he returns to town this far to keep the Olympic in a very lively condition.

Hamlet, at the Winter Garden, will illustrate his own wild story to-night and to-morrow night, and then withdraw into congenial shadow. On Wednesday there will be a matinee, Mr. Booth appearing as Roy Biss. There will be no public performance in the evening of that day, a dress-rehearsal of "Richelieu" being appointed for that time. On Thursday next the great cardinal will emerge, for the first time this season, in all the pomp of ecclesiastical dignity, and all the splendor of a spirit of generous romance. He is a very pleasing old priest, as drawn by Bulwer Lytton and interpreted by Mr. Booth—whatever he may have been

in real life—and his society is sure to be sought for by many an evening to come by multitudes of persons. The play is to be produced with new scenery, new costumes, and everything in the nature of accessories that is appropriate and splendid. The part of Julie de Mortimer will be assumed by Miss Rose Eytling.

Mr. Wallace will to-night produce "The Rivals" at his theater for the second time this season. His first representation on Wednesday evening last, was a positive luxury. We cannot everybody to go and see it who admires a good play well acted. There is a certain dignity about such a representation which harmonizes with a thoughtful man's ideal of dramatic art, and makes the theater seem something more than a Punch-and-Judy show, or a vehicle for mercenary speculation. "The Rivals" will be repeated on Thursday. "Henry Daubar," already drifting toward that oblivion which is its inevitable destiny—for nobody wants to see it twice—will be represented here on Tuesday and Friday. On Wednesday Mr. Boucicault's "Irish Heiress" will be acted. Mr. Gilbert therein making his first appearance after a severe illness. His presence, we need not say, is always a surprise. "The Irish Heiress" is announced for repetition on Saturday. "The King of the Commons" is in rehearsal, a drama in which Mr. J. W. Wallace most admirably personates Scotland's nobility king, James the Fifth.

Mr. Augustin Daly's play of "Leah," with Miss Bateman in the principal character, continues to hold the stage of Niblo's Garden, and to attract large audiences every night.

Mr. Owens, in "Solon Shingle," continues to attract the inhabitants of this metropolis to the Broadway Theater every evening, and on Saturday afternoons. This is one of the themes which may be said to have been written out—but, though we be tired of writing about Uncle Shingle, it does not appear that the public is tired of going to see him.

A novelty may be seen to-night at Miss Lucy Kusthon's Theater, where will be produced "A musical burlesque" of "Arrah-na-Pogue," entitled "Between You and Me and the Post." The title is, certainly, delicious and promising. We learn, too, that the work is from the pen of a skillful writer, Mr. James Schenck, who has also acquired a valuable experience in theatrical matters by a long course of professional labor. We cordially hope that the burlesque will be successful, and that its success may be but the prelude to greater prosperity. Hitherto, it has not been possible to feel much, if any, interest in Miss Kusthon's enterprise, for the simple reason that she has been doing badly that which other theaters habitually do well. Now, however, she has hit upon a policy which makes her better represented on her stage than they are anywhere else, her theater cannot fail to win a prosperous popularity. The world judges institutions as it does persons—by their manifestations of character; whatever, or whoever, is destitute of character, inspires no interest. This new burlesque is to be produced under the immediate management of its author, who, as we have before noted, is the stage-manager of this theater. A little comedy will also be acted.

Mr. Baker's play of "Mose" will be the principal attraction of the present week at Wood's new theater. We hope, by the way, that its author profits by it, as well as others. Habitual readers of this paper will remember the curious facts relative to its origin, detailed by us several weeks ago. Mr. Chanfrau, now as then, plays Mose, nor is it necessary that he plays it admirably well—holding a mirror up to the Bowery free-by nature, in which that eccentric aspect of local character is most accurately reflected.

The subjoined letter, by the way, has been received from the author of "The Balloon Wedding," recently acted—or, as its author assures us, not acted—at this theater:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1866.

To the Dramatic Critic of the Tribune.

MY DEAR SIR: As I have commenced legal proceedings against George Wood, agent and manager for the lease of Wood's Theater, in matters connected with the production of "The Balloon Wedding," I obtain leave making the apology due from me to the public for its performance in the shape it was presented, until the subject has been adjudicated upon by the Court. I remain, etc., yours truly,

THOS. B. DE WALTEN.

A judicial statement of the facts in this case may, of course, be expected at a future time. Meanwhile, however, it is proper for us to say that Mr. De Waltens' piece is understood to be an extravaganza, based upon a translation of a French play, and embodying an amusing story. As lately performed at Wood's Theater, it impressed the impartial spectator as "a thing of shreds and patches," loosely constructed with the design of introducing the Hamilton Brothers, and of introducing nothing else. The obvious comment was that the Hamiltons had better have appeared by themselves. But we are now assured that the introduction of these remarkable gymnasts was but incidental to a gorgeous carnival scene, which, properly presented, would have been in perfect keeping with the rest of the piece. It is easy to see that, in the somewhat exceptional case thus suggested, the acrobatic element would not be out of place in a drama. On general principles, however, we should prefer to witness a permanent union of elements so incongruous. Much as we respect the principles of physical culture—the gymnasium, the circus, and all that pertains to physical development—we yet rank the drama much higher, and maintain that it should be kept a distinct institution. The reason is obvious. The drama is a creation of the human mind, and the mind is, or ought to be, the monarch of the body. This doctrine, pure and indisputable, is one that every thoughtful writer will uphold all the more steadily because of the material tendencies of the age. There are plenty of influences to drag the drama downward, even unto that loathsome condition in which it was left by the dramatists of the time of Charles the Second. The press, surely, need not enlist in that service.

Those intelligent dogs, "Lafayette" and "Thunder," maintain their footing at the Old Bowery Theater, and will this week nightly appear in "The Forest of Bondy." Miss Herring will also personate four characters in "The Castle of Torminal," and the entertainment will coincide with a farce. On Friday evening the performance will be for the benefit of Mr. Lewis Montager, an actor who has worked hard in his profession for many years, and who deserves a substantial benefit.

There will be two weeks more of Circus at Barnum's Museum, and then the natives are to be astonished as only Mr. Barnum can astonish them; and it is well known that in him the taste and the talent for being astonishing are largely developed and curiously combined. His signs which cover the front of his Museum, and make the building one of the most conspicuous on Broadway, astonish the beholder day by day. His wild beasts, serpents and birds, closely caught within, likewise thrill with astonishment like the civic and the rural mind. Unspeaking, too, is the astonishment into which one may gaze upon his giants and dwarfs, and living skeletons, and mountains of human fat, and Albinos, and leopards, and all those various and indescribable curiosities which so resolutely limit themselves to the impressive number of 100,000. That sagacious monster, the three-bellied bull, is likewise calculated to stimulate the emotion of astonishment in no common degree. He performs every night this week, and also in the afternoons. Both circus and drama are exhibited. "Elbion; Or, The Warlock of the Glen," is the drama to be acted throughout the present week. Its character may be divided from the past, and its effect, we dare say, will be of the most astonishing description. As to the projects which the great showman is even now revolving at his retreat in the classic precincts of Bridgeport, the admiring world will be advised in due time.

"Ici On Parle Française" and "Used Up in the Hop of the Season," are the principal pieces in the week's programme at Bryant's Minstrel. An entertaining programme has likewise been announced for the evenings of this week at Christy's Fifth-Avenue Opera-House.

The New-York Circus presents its customary attractions, and these, it is sufficient here to say, constitute the best circus that has ever appeared in this city.

(as iron one, in this case) within the city of New-York.

Professor J. W. S. Hows, the well-known and much-esteemed elocutionist, gives a reading to-morrow-night at the school-house in the rear of the church of St. John, in St. John's Park. This will be the first of a course given by Prof. Hows, under the auspices of the clergy and teachers of the schools and church of St. John.

## Announcements this Evening.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—THE RIVALS. OLYMPIC THEATRE—LORD ARTHUR. NIBLO'S GARDEN—MISS BATEMAN IN "LEAH." WINTER GARDEN—EPHRAIM BOSS IN "HARLEY." LUCY KUSTHON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE—THE IRISH HEIRESS. BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. BROADWAY THEATRE—JOHN E. OWENS IN "SOLO SHINGLE."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ELBION; OR, THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN. CIRCUS—ELBION; OR, THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN. CIRCUS—ELBION; OR, THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—LAFAYETTE AND THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN. BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ELBION; OR, THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN. CIRCUS—ELBION; OR, THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—THAT'S MY SISTER—LITTLE MAC AS JOCKEY, THE MOSKAT—USED UP, OR THE LOST OF EASY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE. DOUBLE REDDISH ROOM—NEW SONGS. COOPER INSTITUTE—MISS E. J. GREENFIELD, THE REBECCA WAKE, AND MESSRS. DAY AND SPILLMAN. DODWORTH HALL—CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF GEORGE W. CRAW—MR. W. V. NON AND THE BLIND QUARTETTE CLUB.

## (Advertisements.)

JEFFERSON'S Gold, Silver and White Satin full dress BOOTS and SLIPPERS. Also, a new style of Ladies' Walking Boots. All at low prices. JEFFERSON, 573 B'way.

## A CARD.

For the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the MORTON GOLD PEN, I shall hereafter sell NO GOODS AT WHOLESALE excepting only to duly Appointed and Authorized Agents, to whom a Certificate of such Agency will be given, and who alone shall be able to sell the MORTON PEN in that city or village. To my Agents I shall give a liberal discount upon their agreeing to supply the public at my published and well-known prices.

Jewellers or Stationers will, in all cases, be preferred as Agents. Conditions and Terms for Agency will be stated upon application, by letter or otherwise. Where no Agency is established, those wishing the MORTON PEN must send to my store, where prompt attention will be given to their orders.

A Circular, with fac-simile Engravings of all Sizes and Prices, will be sent to any one on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1865.

30,000 Elegant BRICKS are made daily by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which is the wonder of the age. ABRAHAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

## Business Notices.

DON'T FAIL TO PROTECT MR. WINSLOW'S SCOTCH TONIC for children teething. It has been used for 30 years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Office, No. 48 Deu-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn London, England.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Falling Strength and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary organs, as well as Bronchial Complaints, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attests—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and, when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all druggists.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR will restore Gray Hair to its original color, strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair, stop its falling out, keep the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. The best Hair Dressing ever offered to the public. Is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug stores, and at my office, No. 1, 123 Broadway, N. Y., where information as to the treatment of the Hair will be freely given from 11 to 3 p. m.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

MUCH SICKNESS WITH CHILDREN, as well as adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBIS are effective in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child.

BURNETT'S COCAINE has received universal endorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

SCHILBERG'S GERMAN OINTMENT—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scalds, Itch, Rheumatism, all Bone and Skin Diseases. For sale at 50 Bowery, and by all principal Druggists.

THE ARCTIC OVERSHOES.—Comfortable, healthy, and non-irritating overshoes can be obtained at CARPENTER'S, No. 813 Broadway, for both ladies and gentlemen.

DAME'S PALMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, &c. DAME & CO., No. 428 Fourth-ave., or C. FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st.

JAMES'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica. Warranted. No. 8 Astor-place.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FINE AND BURGULAR SILVER PLATE SAVERS. Highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARTIN & CO., 255 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

HULL'S DEMULCENT SOAP. For Chapped and Tender Hands and Nourish Use. Also over 100 other styles of Toilet Soap. J. C. HULL'S SOAP, 23 Park-row, N. Y. Sold everywhere.

ANOTHER CURE!—A lady who had kept her bed for ten months has been restored to perfect health by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. "It never fails."

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia will be at No. 28 Bowery, N. Y., every Tuesday only, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Advice free. For Examining Lungs with his Respirator, &c. His Medicines can always be obtained there.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS—B. FRANK PALMER